THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9739. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7. 1784.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On MONDAY next, the 9th inſtant, will be preſented,
The TRAGEDY of
HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.
Hamlet, Mr CAUTHERLEY;
Polonius, Mr Johnſon;—Grave-digger, Mr Moſs;
And the Ghoſt, Mr WOODS.
Queen, Mrs MOUNTFORT;
And Ophelia, Mrs BADDELEY.
To which will be added, the Muſical Farce of The
AGREEABLE SURPRISE.
Lingo, (the Latin Schoolmaſter) Mr MOSS.

This day is publiſhed,
In Two Volumes Octavo, price in boards 10 s.
BY J. and R. BALFOUR,
SERMONS on ſeveral Subjects and Occaſions.
By the late JAMES RIDDOCH, A. M.
One of the Miniſters of St Paul's Chapel, Aberdeen.
At the above ſhop alſo may be had, GRATIS,
A Catalogue of a large Collection of Books,
In moſt Languages and Faculties.
The loweſt price of each book being printed in the Catalogue.

ALSO,

A CATALOGUE of a very complete Collection of BOOKS in *Medecine, Surgery, Anatomy, Botany, Chemiſtry,* &c. Containing thoſe that are taught in the Claſſes, or recommended by the Profeſſors,—Which are to be ſold by auction to the higheſt bidder on Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday, the 11th, 12th, and 13th curt. at the auction-houſe eaſt wing of the Exchange.—Catalogues to be had, gratis, at the ſhops of J. and R. Balfour, John Bell, and Charles Elliot. The auction to begin exactly at ſix o'clock at night.

On Monday next will be publiſhed,
The Third Edition corrected, and greatly enlarged, with a complete Index, in one vol. 8vo. price Seven Shillings bound,
A TREATISE on the THEORY and MANAGEMENT of ULCERS; with a DISSERTATION on WHITE SWELLING of the JOINTS.—To which is prefixed, an ESSAY on the Chirurgical Treatment of INFLAMMATION and its conſequences.
By BENJAMIN BELL,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, one of the Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
Printed for C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh.
By whom will likewiſe be publiſhed on Monday the 16th February, price 6 s. in boards.
THE SECOND VOLUME OF
MR BELL'S SYSTEM OF SURGERY.
Illuſtrated with many copperplates.
About the ſame time will be publiſhed,
A New Edition of Dr SMELLIE'S MIDWIFERY, fine large type, with his forty Tables and Explanations, being one of addition by the late Dr T. Young, in three large volumes 12mo. price 10 s. 6 d. in boards, and 12 s. bound.
C. ELLIOT *may be had, juſt publiſhed,*
1. Dr Hamilton's Theory and Practice of Midwifery, one vol. 8vo. 5 s. 3 d. boards, 6 s. bound.
2. Ditto, with Smellie's Forty Plates and Explanations, beſt impreſſions, 12 s. bound.
3. A Syſtem of Anatomy, arranged as nearly as the nature of the work would admit, in the order of the Lectures delivered by the Profeſſor of Anatomy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, from Monro, Winſlow, Jones, and the lateſt authors, illuſtrated with 16 copperplates; in two large volumes 8vo. price 13 s. in boards, and 15 s. bound.
4. All the New Books on Medicine, &c. of the ſeaſon.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Set by the MAGISTRATES of STIRLING, for that Town and Liberties, which took place on Wedneſday the 4th day of February curt.

(AVOIRDUPOIS)	*Lib.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
THE Halfpenny Loaf or Roll, Wheaten to weigh	0	5	3
Ditto Houſehold,	0	7	0
The Penny Loaf Wheaten,	0	10	6
Ditto Houſehold,	0	14	0
The Twopenny Loaf Wheaten,	1	4	11
Ditto Houſehold,	1	11	15
The Threepenny Loaf Wheaten,	1	15	1
Ditto Houſehold,	2	9	7
The Fourpenny Loaf Wheaten,	2	9	6
Ditto Houſehold,	3	7	14
The Sixpenny Loaf Wheaten,	3	14	2
Ditto Houſehold,	5	2	14
The Shilling Loaf Wheaten,	7	12	4
Ditto Houſehold,	10	5	11

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

WHEREAS in the night betwixt Friday the 30th and Saturday the 31ſt days of January laſt, ſome perſon or perſons having found means to get into the office of the Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland, ſituated in Writer's Court, Edinburgh, opened the accomptont's deſk in the ſaid Office, and ſtole from thence 224 l. Sterling, moſtly Royal Bank and Sir William Forbes and Company's notes.

The Truſtees aforeſaid hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling to any one who will give ſuch information as ſhall be the means of diſcovering the perſon or perſons who committed this daring crime, to be paid by their Secretary, upon conviction of the offender or offenders.

As alſo, Archibald Cockburn, Eſq; Sheriff-depute of the county of Edinburgh, hereby offers a like reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling, on the ſame terms.

And Alexander Mowbray, accomptant in ſaid office, hereby offers a farther reward of TWENTY POUNDS, to be paid by him on the ſame terms,

The informer may depend upon the utmoſt ſecrecy.

A DWELLING-HOUSE at ROSEMOUNT,

conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-rooms, cloſets, kitchen, &c. pleaſantly ſituated ſix miles eaſt from Edinburgh. The air is eſteemed very healthful, the ſoil remarkably dry, and ſituation convenient for ſea-bathing, being near the town of Preſtonpans, which has the advantage of a ſtage coach going to Edinburgh every day.

Alſo furniſhed lodgings at Roſemount, to be had from 7 s. 6 d. to two guineas a week, which may be entered to immediately, or at the bathing ſeaſon. For particulars, apply at Roſemount.

Not to be repeated.

EDINBURGH
FRIENDLY INSURANCE OFFICE,

FEBRUARY, 2. 1784.

THE Annual Premiums and King's duty upon Inſurances, due at the preſent term of Candlemas, are deſired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.—Perſons Inſured at this term will pleaſe therefore call at the Office, where receipts are given for theſe premiums, and policies iſſued for new Inſurances.

RIGA LINTSEED.

TO be SOLD, a Quantity of RIGA LINTSEED, lately imported in Sheeted Barrels. (Two barrels are equal to a boghead.)—This ſeed is of a remarkable fine quality, well cleaned, and in fine order.

Pleaſe apply to Alexander Mowbray, at the Truſtees Office, Edinburgh.

FEBRUARY 7. 1784.

WILLIAM TROTTER and COMPANY having given up their Shop at the head of the Weſt Bow, continue to carry on buſineſs, as uſual, at their ſhop in Bridge Street.

To be SOLD at the regulated price,
A CORNETCY in the 3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards. The purchaſer will have the immediate advantage of four Cornets under him.

Apply to James Walker writer to the ſignet.

Truſtees Office, Edinburgh, Feb. 4. 1784.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, having now received all the reports of the Judges appointed to examine and determine the preferences among the ſeveral parcels of TUPS, the moſt proper for improving the breed of Sheep and the growth of Wool, ſhown at different places to compete for the premiums advertiſed for the year 1783.—Notice is hereby given to the gainers, that the premiums are ready to be paid upon their ſending receipts for the ſame to this office.

By order of the Board,
ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

Sale of Upholſtery Goods and Cabinet Work,

At the Warehouſe of the late
ROBERT SCYTH Upholſterer in EDINBURGH,
Firſt Fore Stair below the entry to the New Bridge.

THERE is juſt now ſelling, at the Warehouſe of the ſaid Robert Scyth, conſiderably below prime coſt, and for ready money only, his WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS, conſiſting of Blankets, Moreens, Checks, and a variety of other articles in the Upholſtery Branch:—As alſo, a large aſſortment of Cabinet Work, amongſt which there are ſeveral Deſks and Book-caſes, Cheſts of Drawers, Tables, Hooking Glaſſes of different ſizes and patterns, and ten dozen of exceeding good and well-finiſhed Chairs of the neweſt taſte, beſides a great variety of other articles.

The ſale begins at ten o'clock forenoon each lawful day, and continues till ſix in the evening.

It is requeſted, that ſuch perſons as are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Robert Scyth, will order payment immediately to Mr Alexander at the ſhop, who is authoriſed to grant diſcharges; otherwiſe the executor will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of reſorting to legal meaſures. And ſuch perſons as have claims againſt Mr Scyth, will be pleaſed to lodge exact notes thereof with Mr Alexander, betwixt and the 12th of March next.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
And entered to at Whitſunday next,
THAT Large, Elegant, and Commodious LODGING, poſſeſſed by the Right Honourable Earl of Selkirk. There is an elegant entry to the Lodging, through a garden at the eaſt end of Potterrow, and another by Chapel Street, both coach-roads. It conſiſts of fifteen good rooms, ſervants hall, and ſeveral other conveniencies, beſides coach-houſe, ſtables, and hay-loft, and is free of the city impoſt, and other burdens. To be ſeen from ten to two.

For particulars, apply to Alexander Palmer, the proprietor, Chapel Street.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next,
AND SUBJECTS TO BE SOLD.
TO BE LET,
THE Houſe, Garden, Coach-houſe, and Stable, in the Abbeyhill, poſſeſſed by Walter Hog, Secretary to the Britiſh Linen Company.

The Houſe conſiſts of a parlour, counting-room, dining-room, and ſeven bed chambers, two garret rooms, and a very large kitchen. The garden has ſome fine apple and other fruit trees in it, and a covered well of water.

Immediately behind the coach-houſe and ſtable, which has ſtalls for three horſes, is a bleaching-green, with a pump well of very fine water.

Theſe ſubjects, with two weaving ſhops of ſixteen loom ſtances, and ſeveral ſmall houſes, are to be ſold. For particulars apply to Mr William Campbell, writer to the ſignet, or the ſaid Walter Hog.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,
THESE TWO SHOPS, fronting and entering from the Hight-ſtreet, ſouth ſide, Luckenbooths; as alſo, the Large Wareroom, lately poſſeſſed by Mr Gloag merchant, which has another ſeparate entry by a ſtair from the ſtreet. The room is about 28 feet long, from eaſt to weſt, and about 18½ feet broad, with proper vents for the conveniency of a dwelling houſe, or public office of any kind.

For particulars, apply to John Dundas clerk to the ſignet, or Mr William Butterwright.

ANY who have claims upon the Eſtate of the deceaſed ROBERT BARCLAY, Eſq; of Capelrigg, writer in Glaſgow, either on Mr Barclay's own account, or on account of engagements by him for others, if any be, are deſired either immediately, or before the fourth day of June next at fartheſt, to give in diſtinct notes thereof, and of the vouchers, to Thomas Grahame or James Grahame writers in Glaſgow, in order the ſame may, by the truſtees named by Mr Barclay in his deed of ſettlement, be paid off from the firſt end of the truſt funds, before the ſame be paid over and divided to and among his legatees and relations.

Houſes, Shops, and Vaults in Leith for Sale.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, That tenement of land called the LONG VAULTS, conſiſting of four Dwelling Houſes, two Shops, four Vaults, (well finiſhed with catacombs) and a large loft and ſhade lying at the foot of Willie Water's cloſe, in ſouth Leith upon the ſhore, belonging to Mrs Brown.

Perſons intending to purchaſe, will pleaſe apply to James Dallas clerk to the ſignet. Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,
TWO HOUSES, firſt and ſecond doors down in Campbell's Land, Broad Stairs, Parliament Cloſe, poſſeſſed by Mrs Chalmers and Mr Milne. The firſt conſiſts of ſix rooms, kitchen, &c. with a cellar and garret to the ſame; and the ſecond of five rooms, kitchen, &c. with a cellar and garret.—To be ſeen every lawful day betwixt twelve and one o'clock.

As the proprietors intend going to another quarter of the town, they will be ſold exceedingly low.

A HOUSE TO BE SOLD,

In High School Square,

A Genteel Modern-built HOUSE, conſiſting of ſeven fire-rooms, a Kitchen, Pantry, Cellars, &c. with a water pipe in the back-court. Being in the neighbourhood of the High School and College, makes it a moſt deſirable ſituation for educating a family.

For particulars, apply to Samuel Mitchelſon clerk to the ſignet, Carrubber's Cloſe.

Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD by auction, in Mr Weir's, No. 3. St James's Square on Monday the 16th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

A Large Cabinet, containing a great variety of birds and inſects, in the higheſt preſervation.

A Smaller Cabinet, containing alſo a variety of birds, inſects, and ſerpents, in the ſame ſtate of preſervation.

A Small Collection of Quadrupeds.

A Piece of Rock Work, covered with a great number of curious Shells, Corals, and Spars.

Several Paintings, among which is a fine Picture of Queen Mary, cloſet ſize; and a Miniature in Oil of the firſt Earl of Argyle.

One Microſcope.

One portable Teleſcope.

Two Original Models of Monuments, by Rubiliac.

The above may be ſeen at Mr Weir's, on Friday and Saturday before the ſale.

YOUNG LADIES BOARDING SCHOOL.

MRS and MISS MARY JACKSON beg to acquaint their Friends, that they have taken Mr Wight's houſe in St Andrew's Square, New Town, formerly poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Errol, and are to enter it next Whitſuntide.

This Day is publiſhed,
In Octavo, price 2 s. 6 d. in boards
Two Ancient Scottiſh Poems:
The GAUBERLUNZIE MAN;
And CHRIST'S KIRK ON THE GREEN.
With Notes and Obſervations,
By JOHN CALLENDAR, Eſq; of Craigforth.
Edinburgh: printed for C. ELLIOT, and G. ROBERTSON, London.
Of whom may be had, alſo this day publiſhed,
I. Poems on Several Occaſions, by Michael Bruce, 12mo, price 2 s. in boards.
II. Maria, or the Generous Ruſtic, 12mo, price 2 s. in boards.
III. The Independent, a novel, in 2 vol. 12mo, price 5 s. in boards.
IV. Velina, a poetical fragment, by the author of the Independent, price 1 s. 6 d. ſewed.

This Day was publiſhed,
BY WILLIAM CREECH,
(The Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Volumes, price Sixteen Shillings in Boards)
THE PRESENT STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND.
From Reports made to the Commiſſioners of the Annexed Eſtates,
And publiſhed by their Authority,
BY ANDREW WIGHT OF ORMISTON;
From actual ſurveys of the practice of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Farmers, eminent for improvements in huſbandry, whoſe names and places are mentioned in the following counties:

Mid and Weſt Lothians, Selkirkſhire, ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, Galloway, Ayrſhire, Renfrewſhire, Dumbartonſhire, Lanarkſhire, Stirlingſhire, Fife and Perth ſhires, Aberdeen and Banff ſhires, the counties of Elgin and Nairn, Inverneſſhire, Roſs and Cromarty, Sutherlandſhire, Caithneſs.—This work various manures natural or artificial, and modes of uſing them with the beſt ſucceſs, together with occaſional obſervations on a variety of articles reſpecting agriculture, manufactures, and trade, as connected with and promoting each other; the mode of improving black cattle, and of farming, in the Highlands; and an examination of the queſtion, Whether ſtocking with ſheep or with horned cattle ſhould be preferred; the beſt kind of cows deſcribed, or ſuch as are moſt proper for the dairy, for fattening, or for breeding from; the modes of rearing calves in different counties, and the comparative qualities of the black cattle, in the ſeveral diſtricts which have been ſurveyed.

A ſecond ſurvey is added of the farms in Eaſt Lothian, Merſe, and Tiviotdale, particularly reſpecting the management of ſheep that bear cloathing wool,—and any new branches of improvement that have lately been attempted, of which the culture of tobacco is one, and the ſucceſs of ſhell-marle.

In the appendix is introduced a correſpondence with Arthur Young, Eſq; relative to fallow and the culture of beans, the theory of vegetation, and food of plants; in which many new views are given.

A copious index to both the volumes is annexed, together with indexes to the firſt and ſecond volumes.

N. B. Theſe volumes, with the two formerly publiſhed, complete the ſurvey of Scotland.

PEARL ASHES.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the warehouſe of Allan, Stewart, and Company, Leith, upon Tueſday the 17th current, at twelve o'clock noon,

About THIRTY TONS PEARL ASHES, of various qualities.

N. B. Theſe aſhes being a conſignment, will, by deſire of the proprietors, be poſitively ſold off.

LEITH, February 3. 1784.

In the Magdalene, Michael Bachop Maſter,
JUST arrived, after a very ſhort paſſage, from Lisbon, a choice Parcel of
CHINA & SEVILLE ORANGES & LEMONS,
In good order, and fully ripe.
Apply to GAVIN KEMPT and CO. Leith.

TO BE SEEN,
TWO Vaulted CELLARS, ſituated in the Society, near the Water Houſe. The one 25 by 15 feet, the other 15 by 15.——The Inner Cellar is fitted up with catacombs for bottles, and gantries for Hhds.——Beſides the ſtair, there is acceſs to them by a large hatch-door in the roof, for letting goods down.

For particulars enquire at Robert Auld, writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF TIMBER, IRON, HOUSES, &c.

TO be SOLD, by public roup and ſale, at Laigh-alley-field, near Culroſs, upon Wedneſday the 18th of February current, at eleven o'clock beforenoon, a conſiderable quantity of Gottenburgh and Norway Deals, of different ſizes and dimenſions;—183 Norway Logs;—25 Bars of Iron;—about 800 weight Old Soap, two barrels, one of Pitch, and the other of Britiſh Tar;—17 lib. Caſſia Cinnamon;—a conſiderable quantity of Yarn, Hecards and Tow; with many other articles to tedious to enumerate.

Alſo, to be ſold, ſame day, by public auction, That New Tenement of Houſes in Laigh Valley Field, belonging to Thomas Knox and Son merchants there, conſiſting of four rooms, large garret and kitchen, offices thereto belonging, and garden at the back thereof; and likewiſe a large Timber Shade, lately erected and properly adapted for carrying on the timber trade, with a garden at the back thereof.

The ſhade, if not uſed for the purpoſe it was intended, may be converted into dwelling-houſes at a ſmall expence. Theſe two ſubjects to be ſold either jointly or ſeparately, as offerers ſhall incline.

The progreſs of writs, and conditions of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of David Ireland town-clerk of Culroſs.

N. B. The creditors of Thomas Knox and Son are deſired ſpeedily to lodge with ſaid David Ireland, the truſtee, notes of their debts, with affidavits on the verity thereof. And, it is requeſted of thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Thomas Knox and Son, that they will pay the ſums reſting to the truſtee; otherwiſe legal methods will be immediately uſed to make the ſame effectual.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, *February* 2.

DEFERRED till Wednesday the Committees of Ways and Means and Supply.

This being the day on which the conteſt between the In and Ex-Miniſters was to be determined, the Houſe was early crowded in an extraordinary degree.

About four o'clock Mr Pitt made his appearance, on which Mr *Groſvenor*, who had before given notice of a motion he intended to make, roſe and begged a few moments attention on a ſubject which had for ſome days very anxiouſly employed him, in concert with ſeveral other gentlemen of independence and attachment to the intereſts of this country. This was a general union of the contending parties in that Houſe, which had filled the country with diſtractions, and would inevitably bring it to ruin, if not prevented by the interpoſition of Providence, ſeconded by the endeavours of the virtuous and independent. Impreſſed with theſe ideas, he was happy in having acted with a number of the moſt reſpectable characters in that Houſe, to accompliſh ſo deſireable a purpoſe; but hitherto their endeavours had proved unſucceſsful. To give ſtability to the deareſt intereſts of men, was the great end they had in view—to ſecure the bleſſings of a free and happy conſtitution to themſelves and their poſterity, by healing the preſent diſtractions, and ſoothing the misfortunes of this unhappy empire.

The reſult of the frequent conſultations and communications which had for ſome time taken place on the ſubject, had been on all hands admitted to meet in one ſettled inevitable propoſition, that an Adminiſtration, firm, efficient, extended, and united, was the only means whereby the preſent unhappy diſtractions could be appeaſed, and the country reſcued from its difficulties and diſtreſſes. The motion he had to make was, he believed, already in poſſeſſion of the greater part of the Houſe, and had met, out of doors, with general approbation. He truſted it would meet with the ſame in the Houſe; and as the two Rt. Hon. Gentlemen, Mr Fox and Mr Pitt, did not themſelves oppoſe the propriety of the propoſition, he made no doubt but ſome fortunate circumſtance would interfere to ſoften every degree of inflexibility which at preſent interrupted that union which was ſo much the wiſh and ſafety of the country.

Mr Groſvenor then moved, "That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that an Adminiſtration, firm, efficient, extended, and united, is neceſſary at the preſent time to heal the diſtractions of the country, and to ſave it from ruin and deſtruction."

Captain *James Luttrell* roſe to ſecond the motion; the Speaker having read it. Mr Luttrell added that he wiſhed to be underſtood as ſpeaking perfectly free, and diveſted of any degree of prejudice and party. His profeſſional purſuits for four years had prevented his giving a vote on any meaſure within that period, and whatever vote he ſhould at any time give ſhould merely reſult from conviction. He felt a particular pleaſure in ſeconding the motion then before them, becauſe the object it held out was certainly deſireable, though perhaps his idea on what might be the general conſtruction of it might little agree with the opinions other gentlemen might be inclined to pronounce on it. This obſervation led him to conſider the India Bill; with reſpect to which country nothing could be more deſirable. Government of it, till an Adminiſtration argument could deſtroy, that the Government to be projected for India ſhould be ſtaple, and independent of the viciſſitudes and fluctuations of the Adminiſtration of the executive Government here.——Whatever might be the ideas which the Hon. Gentleman had adopted with regard to the ſo much wiſhed for union, he did not think it indiſpenſibly neceſſary, that there ſhould be an abdication of the preſent Miniſters till their ſucceſſors ſhould be appointed; in ſhort, he was of opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſhould in no caſe reſign, or be diſmiſſed from power, till his ſucceſſor ſhould be appointed. Mr Luttrell ſaid the appointment and diſmiſſion of Miniſters was the immutable prerogative of the crown; that any interference was unconſtitutional and dangerous; and that a vote of the Houſe of Commons was not law, nor of itſelf efficacious, without ſubſequent proceſs on it. The Hon. Gentleman having employed himſelf for ſome time in ſtating ſeveral ideas on the ſame principles, at length called the attention of the Houſe to our domeſtic circumſtances, and the gloomy proſpect and ſituation of the ſiſter kingdom. A permanent efficient Adminiſtration, he ſaid, could alone control what might be expected from the general face of our affairs. He very ardently deſired one, at the ſame time that he did not ſee the reſignation of the preſent Miniſter the neceſſary mode to eſtabliſh it. But as an incentive to the vigorous meaſures neceſſary to be adopted by this country, he declared he had good authority for ſaying that the French and Dutch had ſent out conſiderable forces to India, and as no Definitive Treaty had been completed between us and the latter power, it was not improbable but that State would endeavour to indemnify themſelves for the loſs of St Euſtatia; we ought, therefore, to take care, leſt we become a nation of Geeſe, and not a nation of Foxes.

Sir William *Lemon*, member for Cornwall, ſaid the Honourable ſeconder did not ſeem to have adopted much of the ſentiments of the member who had projected the motion then before the Houſe, and that his ideas of *Interference* were carried farther than the general opinion of thoſe who had interfered in the preſent alarming criſis; he hoped, therefore, the Houſe would perceive that the Hon. gentleman did not ſpeak the ideas of the St Alban's meeting.

Mr *Luttrell* replied in explanation, that what he had ſaid was merely ſpoken as an individual.

Sir Edward *Aſtley* defended Mr Luttrell, ſaying the Hon. commander of the Mediator had proved himſelf as good a Cabinet Miniſter as he was a gallant ſeaman. He then reprobated the coalition in ſevere terms; ſpoke of the aſſiſtance he had given to decreaſe the influence of the Crown, at the ſame time he did not wiſh to ſee it without its proper degree of it, and concluded with an obſervation or two on the India bill.

Mr *Martin* alſo execrated the coalition, recommending to Mr Pitt to ſtay in power, and truſt to his own integrity, and the heart of the people, which he poſſeſſed. For his own part he ſaid, he wiſhed rather to ſee him out of power with his good name, than ſee him united with men, at the expenſe of what he never could recover.

Sir *Cecil Wray* ſaid he did not underſtand the object of the motion, nor did he know of any diſtractions in the country. There were men in that Houſe diſtracted to get into power; but he would not go the length of the motion, that there were diſtractions in the country. He liked the preſent miniſters, and ſaid ſomething of the Eaſt India bill, and the coalition, but did not think the meeting at the St Alban's Tavern was legal or conſtitutional, and therefore had not attended it.

Mr *Powys* profeſſed himſelf extremely ſorry that gentlemen of his own deſcription ſhould differ ſo very widely with him and the other reſpectable perſons with whom he had been aſſociated, for the purpoſes of accommodating the differences that unhappily prevailed in that Houſe, and which muſt conſequently have produced circumſtances of diſtreſs to the public. He was happy however to find, that neither of the Right Hon. Gentlemen, Mr Pitt and Mr Fox, the heads of the parties, and who were, therefore, moſt perſonally concerned in the converſation then before the Houſe, ſhould have ſhewed no diſpoſition to partake of it. They had both agreed, that a firm, permanent, extended, and united adminiſtration was neceſſary for the ſalvation of this country. He wiſhed no interruption, therefore, to that very deſireable event; and as of all the curſes that could overwhelm a country, a weak government was the worſt, he would beſeech thoſe to conſider, who would interrupt a ſtrong one, that at their door thoſe curſes lay.

Sir *Peter Turnbull*, in a very manly ſpeech, attacked Mr Pitt, who, he ſaid, by prevaricating from time to time, as he had done in open defiance to the reſolutions of that Houſe, ſhowed a diſpoſition to become a dictator of this country. He could not think it poſſible that a man who did not do this for the expreſs purpoſe of inſulting the Houſe, could remain in power with the load of diſtruſt and diſſatisfaction which that Houſe had expreſſed with the preſent ſervants of the Crown; and unleſs he wiſhed to ſet himſelf above all control from that branch of the Legiſlature, it was impoſſible that things could remain as they were at the preſent moment. Sir Peter then mentioned the great neceſſity there was, either for reſcinding the reſolutions, that the Miniſters wanted the confidence of that Houſe, or of following them up with the moſt ſerious effect. Future evil Miniſters, he ſaid, would, in the preſent day, find a precedent that might end perhaps in the ruin of this country: On the precedent which the preſent Miniſter furniſhed them with, they would have ſuch a handle for puſhing prerogative to an extent, that the letter would totally ſuperſede the ſpirit of the conſtitution: And though the letter of the conſtitution attached no criminality to the preſent Miniſters, yet he would not heſitate to ſay, that their conduct in continuing in power deſerved to be treated as criminal.

Sir Peter proceeded with great ſpirit, and declared, if things went on as they had done, the Houſe of Commons would become a non-entity in the Conſtitution, and for this reaſon its dignity ought to be ſupported with firmneſs.

Commodore *Johnſtone*, with equal warmth, ſupported the preſent Adminiſtration. The Middleſex election, he ſaid, was a criterion of what might be expected from the wiſe reſolutions of that Houſe. The conteſt for its dignity and ſplendour in that unfortunate buſineſs had ſo completely ended in contempt and mortification, that he thought it ought to be a leſſon to the Houſe how it ſhould precipitate itſelf again into violent party meaſures. He blamed the reſolutions againſt the preſent Miniſters, and ſaid they would end as the former had done. He was very ſevere on ſome of the doctrines laid down by Sir Peter, and inſiſted that the reſcinding the reſolution relative to the Middleſex election, and thoſe relative to the American war, which had afterwards been reſcinded, ought to induce the Houſe to be cautious with regard to their preſent conduct, leſt [illegible] tion. He then made ſome obſervations on the India bill, and concluded with one or two ideas which he intended to have made uſe of in the ſubſequent debate.

Mr *Fox* now roſe, and began with making ſome remarks on the purpoſes of the motion, and what it was to decide. Here, he ſaid, he differed from the Hon. Gentleman, Capt. Luttrell, as he could not help thinking it evident, that the preſent Adminiſtration was not that firm, efficient, extended, and united Adminiſtration ſo neceſſary to heal the diſtractions of the State. The motion, therefore, conveyed the ſyſtem neceſſary to be adopted; and it was not to be conſidered as a mere abſtracted propoſition to be ſimply argued, as the Hon. Gentleman would have it. With reſpect to the perſons who had undertaken to ſet on foot that very deſirable buſineſs, to them, indeed, praiſe of the moſt peculiar kind was due: The nature of their endeavours he had moſt fervently at heart, but the dignity of the Houſe ought to go hand in hand with it. He would do every thing to give ſatisfaction to the perſons who had engaged in that truly amicable undertaking. He would ſacrifice every punctilio that perſonally regarded himſelf and his friends; but the punctilio, dignity, and honour of that Houſe was firſt to be ſatisfied. Nothing could, therefore, be done by way of union or negociation, unleſs the preſent Adminiſtration went out. Nothing till that event ſhould take place; for he had pledged himſelf, and he was bound, by every tie of gratitude, to ſupport the dignity and honour of that Houſe, which could not be ſaved if an Adminiſtration was to exiſt after their expreſs declaration that ſuch Adminiſtration had not their confidence. Mr Fox then ſtated the relation that ſubſiſted between the Houſe of Commons and the Miniſters; and ſhowed the conſequences, ſhould the Houſe ſupport its own dignity, and the Miniſters continue to triumph in the legality of their ſituations. All the functions which the chief Magiſtrate was inveſted with by the conſtitution were given to him (he ſaid) for the benefit of his people, and ſhould be exerciſed only by him for their happineſs and advantage. The repreſentatives of the people declare they cannot confide in the perſons to whom his Majeſty has committed the Adminiſtration of the executive government; and as the conſtitution ſtood at the preſent moment, the voice of the Houſe of Commons was moſt certainly to be conſidered as the voice of the people. What then ought to be the conſequence? The people, for whoſe good and happineſs the functions of executive government were conferred on the Chief Magiſtrate, declare, that the function of retaining Miniſters in the ſervice of the Crown is, in one inſtance, exerciſed to militate with their intereſts; and they ſay to the miniſters, you have not our confidence. What then ought the event to be, unleſs there was a view to eſtabliſh ſome other power, and annihilate the conſtitution, but inſtant acquieſcence, as the public good required it, though legally the appointment of miniſters, and retaining them in his ſervice, moſt certainly belonged to the Crown. By the ſame rule it was a privilege of that Houſe to refuſe ſupplies. That was legal; but ought it to do ſo when the inevitable conſequence would be danger to the Public? Mr Fox put this caſe very ſtrongly, and then made ſome remarks on delivering the voice of the people as the repreſentation then ſtood. He proved moſt inconteſtibly, that the Houſe of Commons, while the Conſtitution reſted on its preſent principles, ſpoke by its majority the voice of the people; and if that was not admitted to by the people, the Houſe of Commons would be very ſoon trampled under foot, and the Crown and the Lords become the conſtitution of this country: But as it was clear that the people's voice muſt be delivered by the repreſentatives, and as it was the voice of the people that the preſent Miniſters wanted their confidence (here Mr Fox ridiculed the attempts to procure addreſſes) was the Houſe of Commons to give up its punctilio to the Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr Pitt? Were the honour, the dignity, and character of that Houſe to be ſacrificed to the punctilious pride of Mr Pitt? Was that Right Hon. Gentleman to be gratified by his ideas of punctilio, and the honour of the Houſe of Commons to be abandoned? This was an arrogance which nothing could equal: and he had only again to repeat, that nothing ſhould induce him to give up the honour of that Houſe. The preſent Miniſters muſt go out, or nothing could be done, with reſpect to what had been ſaid, and with reſpect to the animoſity that day ſo violently expreſſed againſt it. For his part, inflexibility was not his conduct, when honour and principle could ſupercede it. He would unite with any ſet of men on the ſame principles that he did with his noble Friend, and the ſame, he truſted, would ever be the features of his political conduct.

With reſpect to what might, perhaps, be called the principle upon which an union could now take place, that principle of all the moſt important, the government of India, he would fairly declare he never would give up the great features of his bill, the independence of government on the Crown, nor any of the other principles of it, ſuch as the adminiſtration for India to ſit in London, under the control of Parliament, &c. The patronage, however, he truſted to be able ſo to diſpoſe of, as no longer to make it an object of jealouſy: In ſhort, he would put it on a ſyſtem to meet the wiſhes of all who had oppoſed it with ſo much zeal, on the principle of its being dangerous to the conſtitution.

Mr *Fox* then took notice of the Addreſs from Weſtminſter, and had ſome ſtrokes at Sir Cecil Wray, after which he concluded with declaring himſelf ſatisfied with the motion; which, he ſaid, was partly of the nature of another that, in the courſe of the evening, would come before that Houſe. He ſpoke for an hour and forty minutes.

Mr *Pitt* replied to Mr Fox. He did not think it conſiſtent, he ſaid, with the duty he owed his King and country, that he ſhould reſign, in the preſent circumſtances, for the ſake of negociation. He relyed much upon the good opinion of the public, and thought he had every reaſon to hope he was in poſſeſſion of it.

He followed Mr Fox with great ability, aſſerting that what Mr Fox ſaid did not apply to the queſtion before the Houſe; he would boldly meet every queſtion that ſhould in any manner call for diſcuſſion, and made ſome remarks in reply to Mr Fox's ideas on the Addreſſes preſented to the King, particularly thoſe of Middleſex and Weſtminſter.

Mr *Byng* ſtated the circumſtances of the Middleſex Addreſs, which, he ſaid, there had been an attempt to ſmuggle, and was very ſevere on the Miniſter.

Lord North, Mr Groſvenor, Mr Hamet, and Mr Rolle, the latter of whom charged Lord North with neglect of duty when in office, ſeverally ſpoke. The queſtion was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

REMOVAL OF MINISTRY.

Mr *Coke* made a few obſervations on the neceſſity of ſuch an [illegible] recommended that day, by the unanimous reſolution of the Houſe. He alſo alledged, that the deſire to ſee ſuch an union take place could not but be very univerſally and ſeriouſly entertained. After offering a few ideas in proof of this propoſition, he moved, "That it was the opinion of the Houſe of Commons, that the continuance of his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters, in office, was an obſtacle to that firm and unanimous union which had been recommended.

Sir *Peter Burrel* ſeconded the motion.

Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* ſaid ſeveral things reſpecting coalitions in general. He adverted principally to the conduct of Lord North, in that reſpect. He was warm in praiſe of the preſent Miniſtry; and gave his hearty negative to the motion.

Sir *Edward Aſtley* did not ſee that the wiſh for the union propoſed was ſo univerſal as had been mentioned by the honourable mover. The characters of ſome of his Majeſty's Cabinet were ſuch, as to render ſuch an aſſertion very doubtful.

Mr *Hamnet* diſapproved of the motion very much, and wiſhed ſincerely to ſee it thrown out.

Mr *Dundas* deſired to be informed by the Honourable Gentleman who made the motion, or by any other Gentleman in that Houſe, whether gentlemen ought to conſider the motion as it ſtood on the paper then on the table, or as the groundwork of ſome ſubſequent motion.

Mr *Fox* thought it would not be eaſy to ſay, whether or no ſome Gentlemen might not take an opportunity of following the motion then before the Houſe, by ſome motion of a ſimilar nature. But whether that was the caſe or no, the motion under conſideration demanded to be firſt diſcuſſed.

Mr *Dundas* receiving no ſatisfactory anſwer to the query he had put, made ſeveral ſevere ſtrictures on the unfair proceedings of oppoſition, in their late reſolutions. The manner in which they had advanced from one ſtep to another, he ſaid, was dark and inſidious, and very unworthy the character of Gentlemen, or of Members of Parliament. He wanted Gentlemen to beware how they voted on that occaſion; and to be ſure, if they voted for the motion, whether it did not involve ſome other queſtion or motion, to which they could not, perhaps, ſo readily give their aſſent. Gentlemen, he obſerved, had laid great ſtreſs on the inſults which the dignity of that Houſe was daily receiving from his Majeſty's Miniſters. Their obſtinacy, and diſobedience of the orders of the Houſe, had gained the enemies of Adminiſtration ſome mighty triumphs; but theſe triumphs, he was convinced, were not ſolid—they were nothing but the creatures of ingenious, fanciful, and, perhaps, invidious minds. What hurt the dignity of that Honourable Houſe, more than all things beſides, was, the raſh and indiſcreet exerciſe of its power. There was no impartial obſerver that would not allow, that the late reſolutions of that Houſe had ariſen from improper motives. It was very plain, that thoſe ſtrange and alarming reſolutions were not taken, becauſe the majority of that Houſe were perſuaded, that the continuance of the preſent Miniſtry in power would really be injurious to the nation, but becauſe they had ſome intereſted views of their own to ſerve. That ſuch were their motives was very evident to every diſcerning man. Miniſtry, therefore, had acted in oppoſition to the reſolutions of the Houſe, and they had done ſo with the approbation of many firm adherents to the juſt prerogatives, and the honour of Parliament. Parliament, of courſe, was ſaid to be inſulted and diſgraced. It was, at leaſt, certain, that the reſpect formerly paid to its degrees, had been neglected. But who was to blame for that? not the Miniſtry, but Parliament itſelf, which, by an imprudent and injudicious

ion loft, had deſervedly drawn upon it the neglect of thoſe who would otherwiſe have honoured and revered it; ſo would it be, if inſulted, in every caſe where the power of Parliament ſhould be unſeaſonably and indiſcreetly employed. If the nation found that the Houſe of Commons had ceaſed to act impartially and honourably, they undoubtedly would not look up to it for redreſs of their grievances. They would deſpiſe its authority and its wiſdom; they would paſs by its door, and betake themſelves to the Houſe of Peers, or to the Crown for relief from their complaints; this was all that was to be looked for, if that Houſe did not begin ſpeedily to be leſs laviſh of its dignity. The motion then before the Houſe, Mr Dundas conſidered in the light of an addreſs for the removal of Miniſtry. In that caſe, he would lay a propoſition before the Houſe, for their attentive conſideration—it was, could gentlemen lay their hands upon their breaſts and ſay, that they really believed the ſenſe of the nation at large to be that the preſent Miniſtry ſhould be removed. He conjured them not to pronounce on ſo nice a ſubject without due deliberation. He intreated them not to be ſwayed by party favour, or any kind of affection or attachment; but to remember the vaſt conſequence of the object which challenged their attention. Had they, by a raſh deciſion, procured the diſmiſſion of Miniſtry, what bad conſequences might not have been expected from ſuch an event. The kingdom left without a government, and the minds of the people, diſtracted not merely becauſe they had been deprived of government, but becauſe they had been deprived of thoſe Governors, in whom both they and the Sovereign placed ſuch unlimited confidence: For he would affirm, that the preſent Miniſtry had acquired the confidence of the people as completely as ever any preceding Miniſtry did. That ſame confidence he conſidered as one of the moſt weighty of all reaſons why the motion then before the Houſe was improper, and it appeared to him to furniſh alſo another on Government, to ſhow that it was the Houſe of Commons itſelf that ruined its own dignity and honour. Several addreſſes had reached the throne from the moſt reſpectable corporations in the kingdom. Thoſe addreſſes not only thanked his Majeſty for admitting to his councils the preſent Miniſters, but for diſmiſſing from them the late Miniſtry, whoſe violent proceedings had very juſtly rouſed the apprehenſions of the nation. It was reaſonable, then, to conclude, that the Miniſtry which the Houſe was then ſeeking to ſubvert, was acceptable to the people, and preferred by them before the late Miniſtry. What then could be ſaid of the ſteps they were then taking againſt them? Would they be reliſhed by the nation at large? He apprehended not. An Hon. gentleman had talked much of the baſeneſs of an individual, in ſetting himſelf in oppoſition to the Houſe of Commons, and alſo of the folly of the Crown in oppoſing itſelf to that Houſe. Here gentlemen might take up the argument againſt that gentleman, and reproach him with the raſhneſs and inconſiſtency of ſeeing the Houſe of Commons in oppoſition to the voice of the people of this country. For by proceeding thus violently againſt the preſent Miniſtry he did, in fact, ſet the Houſe of Commons at variance with the nation; and the conſequence of that would be, that its honour would be ſullied; its authority deſpiſed; and its power diminiſhed. On the whole he was inclined to think, that the motion was in that inſtance not only unneceſſary and improper, but raſh and dangerous. He begged leave to aſk the Right Hon. Gentleman, oppoſite to him, what were his reaſons for wiſhing to remove the preſent Miniſtry. What crime had they been guilty of? For his part he knew of none: And he had heard of no perſon who could alledge any crime againſt any of the preſent Miniſtry. Why then attempt to diſplace them? How would an Addreſs to his Majeſty ſound, that had no one ſubſtantial reaſon urged in its favour.—Nothing earthly to prove its neceſſity? And if an Addreſs ſhould be moved, for the diſmiſſion of his Majeſty's Miniſters, he was ſure that it would poſſeſs theſe abſurdities. The reſolution, then before the Houſe, he was led to diſapprove of, from a conſideration to which the Houſe could not but allow much weight. He meant that it manifeſtly tended to prevent the union which that Houſe had declared to be ſo very requiſite. For it evidently went to excite heat and animoſity among the contending parties; by ſetting their honour, and their intereſts in oppoſition to each other. Beſides, it was meant to degrade one of the parties, on whom the friends to a firm, and extended union relied. And what good effect could that Houſe expect from ſuch a degradation? Could the diſgrace of an individual be ſuppoſed to contribute in any degree towards diſpoſing him to compliance? He thought not. Nevertheleſs, he had too high an opinion of his Right Hon. friend's candour and diſintereſtedneſs to imagine, that it would be influenced by thoſe unwiſe and impolitic proceedings. He was convinced that his virtues were too exalted to permit him to yield to the violence of any attack that could be made, to divert him from the proper exertion of his natural ſound principles.——Mr Dundas concluded with giving it as his opinion, that the motion then before the Houſe was, of all others, the moſt likely to diſappoint the expectations which Gentlemen entertained of a ſpeedy, firm, and wide extended coalition.

Mr *Fox* ſet out with reminding the learned Gentleman who had juſt ſat down of the inconſiſtency of ſome parts of his former conduct. He ſcrupled not to aſſure the learned Gentleman, tha the was one of thoſe perſons who believed, that it was the general opinion that the preſent Miniſtry ſhould be removed from their places. His chief reaſon for ſuppoſing that the Miniſtry were unpopular, was the odium that muſt have exiſted, wherever the ſame of their diſgraceful entrance into power was heard. Here he deſcribed that curſed ſecret influence which the Miniſtry had employed in very lively colours, and ſhewed that the Crown had made a moſt unwarrantable ſtretch of its prerogative on that occaſion. He denied that the diſmiſſion of a Miniſter from place was diſgraceful, eſpecially if it was thro' the entreaties of the Houſe of Commons. In that caſe he believed it to be honourable for the man who ſhould with becoming ſpirit obey the reſolutions of that Houſe. Mr Fox was very pointed and warm in all his replies to Mr Dundas.

Mr *Powis* repeated his former diſapprobation of the motives that led to the late reſolution of the Houſe againſt the preſent Miniſtry. But ſuch was his reſpect for the reſolution of that Houſe, that he could not vote for Miniſtry till he ſaw them take ſome ſteps for having thoſe reſolutions reſcinded. He ſaid ſeveral things both for and againſt Miniſtry. In talking of their actions, he had heard of no exceptionable one but that of coming into power by undue means. And was that original tranſgreſſion, he aſked, ſo heinous, as to taint every other action of their lives? Mr Powis ſpoke with his uſual feeling, and real patriotic zeal.

Mr *Pitt* made, a very elegant harangue. He deſcribed, in ſtrong language, the artful and fallacious ſteps by which oppoſition had advanced to the motion then before the Houſe. That reſolution which declared that there were circumſtances accompanying the preſent miniſtry's coming into power, which did not tend to conciliate the favour of the people, was nothing but a ſtudied prelude to that, which declared their countenance in power injurious to the nation. From theſe, the adherents of that virtuous adminiſtration, were led on inſenſibly, till they were told that their honour was ſo deeply concerned, that it was impoſſible to retract. Nothing, therefore, leſs than the total diſcomfiture of their antagoniſts could ſatisfy their ambition. The principal drift of the motion then under diſcoſſion, he took to be, the immediate reſignation or diſmiſſion of his Majeſty's miniſters. He had before aſſerted, and he would again aſſert, that the diſmiſſion of his Majeſty's ſervants did not, in any reſpect, belong to Parliament. To ſuppoſe it was vain and abſurd, and to attempt it would be unconſtitutional and illegal. He was not the man who ſhould ever deſire to ſee one branch of the conſtitution of his country advanced at the expence of another. He would not raiſe the power and dignity of the crown, by taking ought from Parliament, much leſs ſhould he ever deſire to ſee a contrary conduct purſued. He reſpected and revered his ſovereign, and would ever prove himſelf a ſteady adherent to his juſt prerogatives. Had he, in compliance with the indirect requeſt of that Houſe, quitted his ſituation ſome weeks ago, he thought he might have had reaſon to repent of his raſhneſs. He did not ſee, even at this time, where that firm and well principled adminiſtration, in which the people could fully confide, was to be found. He did apprehend, that if he ſhould that moment reſign, at the ſolicitation of that Houſe, his country might for a time be reduced to feel the miſeries of a temporal anarchy; and when that evil ſhould be removed, what would be the condition of the country? It would be put into the hands of thoſe men, whoſe violent and oppreſſive conduct had ſo lately rouſed and alarmed the fears and the terrors of this nation. For himſelf, he was never ſolicitous how he was diſpoſed of, provided his reputation remained untouched. Nevertheleſs it was not his wiſh to throw himſelf on the mercy of thoſe men, whoſe conduct he had ſo often deprecated: and he, and all his friends, he thought, and what was much more, the happineſs and proſperiy of the whole kingdom, would be entirely at their diſpoſal, in the caſe of a haſty reſignation of office. He had not the leaſt objection to giving place to his opponents, if they would engage him with lawful weapons. Should the attack be ever ſo violent, never ſhould he ſeek to change his armour. They might ſeize him, and carry him forth from his ſtrong hold with his halter about his neck; but they never ſhould force him to join their ſtandard. Here Mr Pitt gave his reaſons for not complying with the requeſt of Mr Powis, about deſiring to ſee the late reſolutions of the Houſe reſcinded.

On the queſtion being read, there appeared for the motion, 223 againſt it, 204. Majority 19.

The Houſe roſe at half paſt eleven.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr Pitt declared laſt night that he would not reſign on account of a reſolution of the Houſe for his removal. In conſequence of this declaration, it was believed the Houſe would vote an Addreſs to day for the removal of the Miniſtry.

According to Mr Pitt's declaration of laſt night, there is no proſpect of a general union in caſe of a change of miniſtry.

It is a curious hiſtorical fact, that in the reign of Henry VIII. a great number of petitions and addreſſes were preſented to him from the cities and boroughs, craving him to *change his Miniſters*, in order to relieve his oppreſſed ſubjects. The anſwer that capricious tyrant made was this: "We, with all "our cabinet, think it right ſtrange that you, who be but "*brutes* and *inexpert* folk, ſhould tell us who be, and who be "not, fit for our Council!"

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 3.

"This day, in the Houſe of Peers, upon a motion of Lord Effingham reſpecting his inſolvent bill, the Houſe was ordered to be ſummoned for to-morrow. His Lordſhip afterwards took notice of what had fallen from him on a former day, reſpecting ſome reſolutions which had been come to in another Houſe; and, leſt he ſhould not then have been explicit enough, he now informed their Lordſhips, that he meant to bring theſe before the Houſe. Some converſation here took place between the Duke of Chandos, Lord Effingham, and Lord Stormont; the latter of whom was for delaying the matter, on account of the abſence of a number of Peers, and the vaſt importance of the ſubject; but finding it was the ſenſe of the Houſe that the matter ſhould not be delayed, his Lordſhip ſubmitted, truſting that as many Lords as poſſible would give their attendance. This buſineſs, therefore, likewiſe ſtands over for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The reſolutions that had been agreed to laſt night, having been read over by the Speaker,

"Mr *Eden* moved, "That they be laid before his Majeſty." This motion being ſeconded,

"Lord *Nugent* conſidered it as an indirect addreſs to his Majeſty for the removal of his preſent Miniſters, againſt whom many things had been alledged, but nothing proved. It was the right, he ſaid, of the Peers to interpoſe with their advice to the Crown, for the good of the public; and this right had been exerciſed, on many important occaſions, without reprehenſion. A caſe *might* exiſt, where there was *no* oſtenſible Miniſter whatever; for he had known it actually to have exiſted, all the Miniſters of the Crown having reſigned at once. In ſuch circumſtances, in this interval, was no perſon to be ſuffered to converſe with the King? Was he to be interdicted from aſking any queſtions, or taking any advice? The preſent Miniſter was reſpected and beloved, and he could not ſupport a motion againſt him, when there was no other fault in him, than that he had accepted his office from the quarter whence all preferment ought conſtitutionally to come, the hands of the Crown. He, at the ſame time, earneſtly recommended an union of all the abilities of the nation, which were neceſſary to ſave the ſinking ſtate. He did not, however, think, that the conſtitution, which was the life of the ſtate, could be ſaved by yielding up the helm of Government into the hands of a faction, united not on public principles, but thoſe of covenience. He had formerly called Mr Fox a *dictator*, a ſtigma which he ſeemed to feel very much; and he was heartily glad that he felt it, as his ſenſibility was a proof of his regard to the opinions entertained of him by the public. He had good qualities, ſo had *Cæſar*; and Cæſar too, for a time, had good men on his ſide. *Brutus* was once his friend; and he hoped the time would come, when men would be found, who would imitate *Brutus* in his deſertion of *Cæſar*.

"Mr *Duncombe* alſo oppoſed the motion. It would have been more manly, he thought, to have gone up to the throne with a direct addreſs for the removal of miniſters. He ſpoke warmly in favour of Mr Pitt's public virtue, of which he mentioned ſome inſtances, which were more powerful with the people, than all the oratory of the Houſe.

"Sir *John Dyleval* ſupported the motion, on the ground, that the manner in which miniſters were appointed to their offices, was unconſtitutional.

"Mr *Powis* ſaid, that the motion was conceived in the mildeſt terms that could be deviſed. He would not have voted for it, if he had conceived, that it contained any thing perſonal againſt his Hon. friend. It was his public conduct, in remaining in office, in oppoſition to that Houſe, a charge that was brought home to him now by a week's experience, that was the object of the motion. He earneſtly recommended a coalition.

"Mr *Wilberforce* made an animated ſpeech againſt the motion. Amongſt other things, he ſaid, that the late Miniſters could drop the proſecution of any thing that was diſagreeable to the people; but inſiſt on whatever they conſidered for their own advantage. He defended the exerciſe of Royal prerogative in the choice of Miniſters. It is the meaſures of Miniſters that are the proper objects of Parliamentary diſcuſſion.

"Lord *John Cavendiſh* ſpoke of the neceſſity of the coaliſion, of good humour, and harmony. He affirmed, that when the principles and the operation of Mr Fox's Eaſt India bill ſhould be known, it would be extremely popular. He had heard more of *prerogative* theſe laſt three months than all his life before.

"Lord *Mulgrave* vindicated the exerciſe of the royal prerogative in the choice of miniſters, and conſidered all the ſtruggle that had been made by oppoſition, as an indecent effort to raiſe themſelves to power. He ſaid, that he conſidered Mr Fox as the invader and plunderer of the Crown. This occaſioned a diſpute concerning order, which, as uſual, was carried on warmly.

"Mr *Dempſter* recommended a moderation and gentleneſs of expreſſion.

"Lord *Mulgrave* inſiſted he was not out of order. It was indeed provided, that the King's name ſhould not be mentioned for the purpoſe of influencing the Houſe. But the Crown, an important branch of the conſtitution, might doubtleſs be made the ſubject of debate. He hoped that Mr Pitt would have firmneſs not to reſign a place he held ſo honourably, in order to receive it back again, as the dependent of a faction, willing, indeed, to adorn him with trappings, and to charge him with a part of the public buſineſs; but it was only as a victim to ſwell their triumphs—Lord Mulgrave, reaſoning from hiſtory, ſhewed, that it was not unconſtitutional for the Crown to control and govern without the Houſe of Commons.

"*Eleven o'clock.*—The Houſe is ſtill ſitting. It is impoſſible to conjecture the Miniſters plan. It would appear, from Lord Mulgrave's ſpeech, that it is intended even to diſregard the reſolutions of this day, which will probably be carried.

"The bill relative to children born abroad of Britiſh mothers, was read a ſecond time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe for Friday next."

Extract of another letter from London, Feb. 3.

"*Tueſday, 12 o'Clock* P. M.——I have juſt now returned from the Houſe of Commons. They have reſolved to lay before his Majeſty their reſolutions of yeſterday, which you'll perceive in the daily papers. Mr Fox and his party carried this vote by a majority of 24, there being for the motion 211, againſt it 187. The reſolutions are ordered to be laid before his Majeſty by thoſe of the members who are of his Privy Council. Although this meaſure is not ſo direct as an addreſs for removal, yet it is expected to prove equally effective."

By letters from Madras we learn, that Colonel Elphinſton marched from that place in July 1783, with 6000 men, to reinforce Col. Fullarton, who was in the neighbourhood of Tritchinopoly, with an army 16000 ſtrong. Col. Fullarton had the command of Tanjore, Madura, Tritchinopoly, Palamicottah, &c. and all the rich and extenſive country to the ſouth of the river Coleroon. He had penetrated very far into Tippo Saib's dominions, had taken four very conſiderable cities, and was advancing rapidly, and with great ſucceſs, when he was recalled by Gen. Stuart to aſſiſt at the attack upon the French at Cuddalore. After a forced march of 200 miles towards that place, he got intelligence of peace being eſtabliſhed, and therefore halted to wait for the reinforcement under Col. Elphinſton; after being joined by which, Col. Fullarton propoſes to re-enter Tippo's dominions at the head of an army ſo well appointed and ſupplied with artillery, &c. from the Carnatic, as to leave little doubt of his ſucceſs. Major Gen. Bruce has got the command of the army in the Carnatic.

Upon the 23d ult. the Univerſity of St Andrew's conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon Mr John Corbet, ſurgeon in Falkirk.

Mrs Iſobel Fullerton, wife of William Fullerton of Carſtairs, Eſq; died at Carſtairs-Houſe the 3d inſt.

Captain Welſh has received a guinea, from a charitably diſpoſed lady, for the uſe of the priſoners in the Tolbooth.

By order of the GOVERNOR and DIRECTORS of the MUSICAL SOCIETY, the Oratorio of Alexander's Feaſt will be performed in St Cecilia's Hall on Friday next, the 13th February.

The Members will pleaſe ſend for their Tickets to the uſual place on Thurſday, particular Tickets being ordered for that night. Each Member will only be entitled to Two Ladies Tickets.

BY Particular Deſire, Mr REINEAGLE's CONCERT is fixed for Tueſday next the 10th, in place of Thurſday the 12th of February current, in St Cecilia's Hall, Niddery's Wynd.

Tickets to be had of Mr Reineagle, and at the Muſic Shops.

St Cecilia's Hall, Niddery's Wynd.

MR SCHETKY reſpectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that his CONCERT is fixed for Tueſday the 17th curt.

Tickets, 3s. each, to be had at the Muſic Shops, and at Mr Schetky's, Fowlis's Cloſe.

To begin at half paſt ſix o'clock.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Feb. 5. Good Intent, Skene, from Dundee, with barley.—6. Griſel, Turnbull, from Carron, with coals; Leith Fifhing-boat, Roger, from Ely, with barley; Iſobel and Chriſtian, Craigie, from Torryburn, with coals; Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, with wheat, &c.; Eleanor, Taylor, from Alloa, with coals; James, Cape, from Torryburn, with coals; Peterhead Packet, Chever, from Peterhead, in ballaſt.

A number of advertiſements delayed till Monday.

SOAP WORK and UTENSILS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 1st of March 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

One Sixth Part of a Scots Acre of GROUND, or thereby, formerly part of the garden ground of the lands of Croftangry, lying within the parish of Canongate, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, with the whole Houses and Buildings lately erected thereon by Boggie, Morrison, and Co. of late soapboilers at Abbeyhill, with the whole Utensils and other articles in these buildings used by that Company in their business of soapboiling.

The ground, houses, and utensils, may be seen any time before the sale, by applying to Mr Swinton wright at Abbeyhill; and an inventory of the particulars, with the articles and conditions of roup, by applying to Patrick Copland writer, at Durie's Office Edinburgh.

BING's Improved British Preservative Cakes,

and Beautifier of Shoes, Boots, Carriages, &c. which require a beautiful jet-shining gloss.

THEY are now well known throughout Great Britain, and allowed by all who have made trial of them, to excel all other shining liquid blacking cakes or balls yet known. Bing's British Preservative Cakes perform in reality what others only pretend to do, rendering the shoes, &c. more durable, by keeping them in a soft, smooth, and pliable state, and preventing them from cracking to the last; don't soil a white stocking, if even rubbed thereon; and have this further excellent property, peculiar to themselves, that the shoes need no fresh blacking the second day's wearing, even in wet weather, consequently very convenient for travelling. They may either be used in their substance, or made into a shining liquid. They are free from smell, and will keep any length of time, and in any climate; and, notwithstanding their superior elegance and efficacy, they will not cost the wearer a halfpenny per week; and the beautifying of a carriage and harness, not inferior to vernish, will not cost a penny per week.

Merchants, Captains of ships, and Shopkeepers, may be supplied wholesale, and for exportation, as usual, at Mr BING's, No. 56, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, London; or at his Lodgings at Mr Robertson's printer, Blythe's Close, Castle-hill, Edinburgh.—Also SOLD, wholesale and retail by Mr Smith, Bridge-street; Mr Findlay, Lawn-market, perfumers; Mr Alex. Hendrie, grocer: and retailed by Mr Caw, Parliament-square; Mr Oliphant, perfumer; Mr Mazzoni, perfumer; Mr H. Watson, hardware merchant; Mr David Sheppard and Son, Mr J. Spadin, and Mr T. Potts, grocers, Edinburgh; Mr Coke bookseller, Leith; and by the principal dealers in most towns in Great Britain.

N. B. Bing's beautifying Cakes for carriages, &c. of a superior quality, universally approved of by the Nobility and Gentry, and the proprietors of stage coaches and post-chaises, for cheapness and elegance, are sold by appointment only at Mr Smith's, perfumer, Bridgestreet, at 2 s. 6 d. and 1 s. each.——Price of the Cakes, 6 d. each.—The Balls are 6 d. 1 s. and 2 s. each, with printed directions.

☞ To prevent Counterfeits, each Ball is marked J. H. BING, Maker, London, on blue paper: the Cakes are done up in blue paper, with a copperplate label, with the proprietor's name and place of abode.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW STEVENSON, Merchant in Glasgow.

THE Lords of Session having by an act dated the 16th January last, renewed the sequestration of the estate of the said Andrew Stevenson, with the addition of heritages, a Meeting of the Creditors was held for chusing an interim factor, when James Hill, writer in Glasgow, was chosen factor, and a general meeting of the creditors was appointed to be held in Mrs Sheid's, vintner in Glasgow, on Thursday the 18th day of March next, at 1 o'clock mid-day, for chusing a trustee or succession of trustees, or factor, on the said estate. Also, the Sheriff of Lanark has appointed to sit on Thursday the 12th February 1784, at 12 o'clock mid-day, and on the three next Thursdays thereafter, at the same hour, for the public examination of the debtor, in terms of the last act of parliament concerning bankrupts.

These are therefore intimating to the debtor and his creditors, and all concerned the said appointments, requiring them to be present at the said sittings of the Sheriff, with certification, as in the act; and requiring all the creditors, or others authorised by them, to meet on the 18th day of March next, place and hour foresaid, in order to chuse a trustee, or succession of trustees, or a factor, on the said estate, and to bring with them their vouchers of debt, and affidavits to the verity thereof.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDIN. Jan. 28, 1784.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

ON Friday the 13th of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, There will exposed to sale by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse, LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament) the following quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

Contained in Boxes,	854 lbs of BLACK TEA,	appraised at	6 s. per lib.
Ditto,	598 lbs of ditto,	at	5 s. 6 d.
Ditto, in sundry packages,	1433 lbs of ditto,	from 5 s. to	2 s. 6 d.
Ditto in a box,	24 lbs of GREEN TEA,	at	8 s.

together with any other parcels that shall have arrived before the day of sale.

The goods, which will be put up in Lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned warehouse, on the day preceding, and on the morning of the day of sale.

By Order of the Honourable

Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Custom-houses of the ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

ABERDEEN, Tuesday, 10th February 1784—Two hogsheads, containing 126 gallons red Portugal Wine, and a parcel of Playing Cards.

LEITH, Saturday, 14th February——25 Bags, containing 2119 libs. Coarse Black Tea.

AT LONDON—for BO-NES.

THE UNITY,

JAMES RITCHIE MASTER,

Is now taking in Goods at Hawley's Wharf, and will sail the 21st current.

Letters on business, directed to the Master, at the New England Coffeehouse, behind the Exchange, will be properly attended to.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE BRIG

ST PEDER of Christiansands,

In Norway,

A British Prize.

Apply to Alexander Bruce, Inverkeithing.

This vessel is about 100 tons burden, and well found in tickle.——Not to repeated.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE MASTER,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will sail the 10th February.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

AT ROTTERDAM—for LEITH,

The Brig LEVIATHAN,

WILLIAM NICOL Master,

Is now lying at Rotterdam, taking in goods for Leith. Any person inclining to ship their goods by this vessel treated to send their orders to Rotterdam as soon as possible.——The Leviathan is a very stout ship.

To Distillers, Brewers, Manufacturers, & others.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THE HOUSE of BEVERHALL, with the Office-houses and Garden thereto belonging, lately possessed by Ro. Nicholls hatmaker, situated on the side of Canonmill Lead, and on the road betwixt Canonmills and Leith, about fifteen minutes walk from Edinburgh, or from Leith.

The house consists of six fire rooms; besides a kitchen, washing-house and servants room, in an adjoining building, which communicates therewith; and immediately to the west, within a contiguous court, entering by a separate gate from the high-way, there are a variety of office-houses, formerly used in the hat-making, which can be converted into a weaving manufactory (there being room for about thirty looms), a distillery, brewery, &c. or fitted up to accommodate a private family.

ALSO to be LET,

For Pasture only, separately, or along with the house,

An INCLOSURE adjoining to the foresaid subjects, consisting of eight Scots acres of ground, which is well watered, and on account of its vicinity to the city of Edinburgh, town of Leith, and village of Canonmills, will answer for running horses and cows by the night or season.

A person in the house will shew the subjects; and, for further particulars, apply to James Marshall writer to the signet.

A LODGING and GARDEN to LET.

TO be LET for one or more years, and entered to now, or at next Whitsunday,

A LODGING, consisting of eight rooms, kitchen, and closets, with a Garden, containing ¾ of an acre well inclosed, and stocked with variety of fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers; a Stable capable of containing four horses, with coach-house, and a handsome court yard. This Lodging is situated about a hundred yards beyond the head of the Pleasants, west side of Dalkeith road within the Toll-bar. It is detached from other buildings, and surrounded with pleasant fields and gardens. It is only ten minutes walk from the Cross of Edinburgh.

For particulars, apply to George Farquhar writer, No 2. Shakespeare Square, New Town, Edinburgh.

House and Grounds in East-Lothian.

TO be SET for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and to be entered to immediately,

The House of SYDSERF, lying in the parish of North Berwick and county of Haddington, with the Office-houses, Garden, and such a quantity of ground as may be wanted. The House contains dining-room, drawing-room, and several good bed-rooms, with kitchen and other apartments, necessary to accommodate a family. The Garden is well stocked with fruit trees, and the land is of an exceeding rich soill.

The servants at the House will shew the premisses, and for further particulars, apply to James Walker writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

House and Grounds in Mid-Lothian to Let.

TO be LET and entered to at Whitsunday next, the Mansion-house of MONKTON, pleasantly situated six miles from Edinburgh, and about half way between Dalkeith and Musselburgh, with one, two or three small inclosures, as may be wanted. The House is in good repair, and consists of dining-room, drawing-room, and eight bed-rooms; besides kitchen, garrets, and cellars. It will be seen every Tuesday and Saturday, between twelve and two o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to Sir Archibald Hope, Baronet, at Pinkie House, or James Walker writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th day of February curt. between the hours of five and six afternoon,

That large NEW TENEMENT in Merchant

Street, built by Patrick Taylor smith in Edinburgh, consisting of five flats, a sunk storey, water-pipe, and other conveniencies—To be set up in four lots, viz. the first flat and sunk storey in one lot; the two next flats in two separate lots; and the fourth and fifth flats in one lot.

The whole tenement has been some time in the possession of good tenants, and stands insured in the Friendly Insurance Office against fire.

For further particulars, enquire at George Watson, at Mr Thomas Macdonald's, clerk to the signet.

To be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th of February curt. between the hours of six and seven, in the evening.

THAT Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE,

in the West Entry of James's Court, consisting of two floors, which communicate with each other by a stair within, with three cellars (one of which is fitted up with catacombs) and two convenient garrets thereto belonging.

The first floor consists of a dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, bed-chamber, with closets, &c. and a kitchen. On the second floor there are six bed-rooms, a laundry, and closets. Three of these rooms and a kitchen were formerly possessed separate from the rest of the house, having an access to themselves by the stair, and they yielded a rent of about 15l. sterling. They can still be set separately, and the expence of making them a separate subject will not cost so much as 40 shillings.

The house is in good order, of easy access, and commands an extensive view of the Frith of Forth and country adjacent.

It cost some years ago about 1000l. Sterling, and will now, for the encouragement of purchasers, be exposed at the very low price of 450l.

Those who with to conclude a private bargain may, in the mean time, apply to Mr Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh. The progress of writs may be seen in the hands of William Anderson, clerk to the signet.

COAL TO BE LET.

TO be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to the 6th of October 1784,

The LEVEL-FREE COALLIERY of BLAIRINGONE, and the adjoining Coal in the lands of Easter Dollerbeg, all belonging to his Grace the Duke of Atholl, situated along the water of Devon, at the west corner of the county of Fife, being about six computed miles from Dunfermline, Kinross, Dumblane, Stirling; still at less distance from Alloa and Clackmannan, and the nearest coalliery for supplying Strathearn, and other populous parts of the country, a very extensive sale may be expected.

The tacksman of the coal may have an extensive FARM, or a lesser one, as most convenient; also, a very good Dwelling-House.

Offerers may adapt their proposals to the different ways in which they would incline to work the coal, and proportion the rent.—Proposals may be transmitted to Commissary Bisset, Dunkeld, or George Farquhar writer, Edinburgh, who will show a drawing of the coal, and inform as to further particulars.—Proposals shall be kept secret if desired.

Mr Taylor, coalgrieve at Blairngone, will show the different seams.—Mr John Grieve at Grange colliery, near Borrowstounness, will also give the requisite information.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of WHITEHOUSE,

contiguous to Bruntsfield Links, lying in the parish of St Cuthberts, and within a short walk from the Cross of Edinburgh.

The Landsare completely inclosed and subdivided, and have been in grass for pasture only for many years bygone. They are presently possessed without lease by William Bothwick, gardener at Whitehouse. There is a commodious modern mansion-house, with suitable offices, on the premisses, fit for the accommodation of a genteel family, and are accordingly occupied by William Hope-Weir, Esq; upon a lease current till Whitsunday 1785; but which contains a break at next Whitsunday in favour of a purchaser, in case of a sale.

The Parks, Garden, and other subjects will be shown by the said William Borthwick; and the mansion-house and offices will be shown by Mr Hope's servants, upon Tuesdays and Thursdays, from twelve to two o'clock.

For further particulars, any person intending to purchase may apply to James Fraser writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain.

TO BE SOLD,

I. A Large and commodious HOUSE, of two storeys, consisting of 9 fire rooms and kitchen, with garret cellars, and other conveniencies, being the fourth and fifth stories, entering by the President's Stairs, Parliament Close. The house is perpetually insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, and the policy paid up, which entitles the proprietor to a dividend annually of 1 s. Sterling.

II. Likewise, a commodious HOUSE of four fire-rooms and a kitchen, being the fifth storey of the stone tenement fronting the street, and entering by the Turk's Close, Lawnmarket.

For particulars enquire at Mr Alexander Fraser Tytler, advocate, Brown's Square.

SALE of LANDS in EAST-LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 10th day of March next, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of WOODHALL, lying

in the parish of Innerwick. The yearly free rent, after deduction of public burdens, is 292 l. Sterling, exclusive of 80 acres in woods.

The Estate lies within four miles of the sea-port town of Dunbar, holds of the Crown, and affords two clear freehold qualifications; and the woods upon it, will, in the course of some years hence, be of considerable value to the proprietor.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Francis and John Anderson, Clerks to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Alexander Fraser, Sheriff-Clerk of Haddington, either of whom will receive proposals for selling the Lands by private bargain, before the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, the Lands and Barony of GORTHY, and Lands of TULCHAN, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, all lying within the parish of Fowlis, and sheriffdom of Perth. The free yearly rents of which, after payment of public burdens, amount to 760 l. 18 s. 3 d.

Also, the Lands of BRACO, DEANSKIER, GANNOCHAN, DUNSE, and EASTER DRUMMAWHANCE, with the teinds of the said Lands, and the duty of eight bolls of meal, payable forth of the lands of Middle Drummawhance. Also the Town and Lands of DUNDUFF, with the teind-sheaves thereof included, all lying within the parish of Muthill, and sheriffdom foresaid. These lands yield a free yearly rent, after payment of publics, of 410 l. 15 s. 10d. 11-12ths.

The title-deeds and rentals will be seen in the hands of Hugh Currie writer to the signet; to whom any person wishing to purchase may apply. And the lands, with plans and measurements thereof will be shown by the overseers at Gorthy and Braco Castle.

If the lands are not sold in the manner proposed, they will be exposed to public sale, of which notice will be given.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE

Estate of PITNACREE, in the Shire of Perth.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Thursday the 12th day of February 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS and OTHERS after mentioned, which belonged to Lord John Murray, and lying in the parish of Logierait, and shire of Perth, viz.

The Lands of PITNACREE, with the valuable WOODS, Mansion-house, and others thereto belonging, at the upset price of 5770 l. 4 s. 3 d. 2-12ths. These lands of Pitnacree hold blench of the Crown, and entitle to a freehold qualification; and the woods thereon must now be greatly increased in their value, the proof having been taken in the 1773.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of John Callender, depute-clerk of session, and John Fraser writer to the signet.

Judicial Sale of the Estate of Craigie,

By adjournment, and the upset prices further reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day February 1784, at five o'clock afternoon,

The following LOTS or PARCELS of the LANDS and ESTATE of CRAIGIE and others, in the county of Ayr, remaining unsold, and which belonged to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, Bart.

PARCEL I. The Barony of CRAIGIE, and Teinds thereof, containing 24 farms, in the parish of Cragie, with the Farm of Byrehills, in the parish of Symington. The proven free rent of this parcel, after all deductions, is 784 l. 12 s. 8 d. 3-12ths. To be exposed at the reduced upset price of 18,800 l.

The Barony of Craigie is held blench of the Prince, and Byrehills holds blench of the Duke of Hamilton.

The valued rent of Craigie, exclusive of Byrehills, is 804 l. 14 s. 4d Scots. The following farms of the barony are retoured, viz. High Langside to two merks, Laigh Langside to two merks, Burnbank to 5 l. and Langcraig to 2 l. 10 s. old extent; and the valued rent of these being deducted, the remainder of the barony stand svalued at 512 l. 16 s. 10 d. Scots. The patronage of the parish of Craigie goes along with this parcel.

PARCEL III. The Barony of SANQUHAR, and Teinds thereof, containing eighteen farms in the parish of St Quivox. The proven free rent whereof, after all deductions, is 448 l. 17 s. 10 d. 6-12ths; and the proven value or upset price is - - L. 13,417 3 9

Add value of the coal in this parcel, as lately proven before the Court, - - - 1,500 0 0

Total upset price of this lot, L. 14,917 3 9

This barony holds blench of the Prince; and the following farms thereof are retoured, viz. Sanquhar Lindsay to 5 l. Wester Sanquhar to 5 l. Clune to 5 l. of old extent.

PARCEL VII. The Property Lands of WHITEHILLS, let in two farms, in the parish of Ayr. The proven free rent whereof is, after all deductions, 43 l. 19 s. 4 d.; to be set up at the reduced price of 1063 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The Houses and Yards in Mill Vennal, also part of this parcel; the proven free rent whereof is 14 l. 15 s. 3 d. 4-12ths. To be set up in a separate lot, at the reduced price of 300 l.

These subjects hold burgage and feu of the Magistrates of Ayr.

PARCEL VIII. The Lands of MILLQUARTER, or CRAIGIE-HOUSE, lying in the parish of St Quivox, within three miles of Ayr. The proven free rent whereof, after all deductions, is 341 l. 11 s 6 d.; and the proven value and upset price is L. 8625 0 0

Add value of the coal in this parcel, as lately proven before the Court, - - - 500 0 0

Total upset price of this parcel, L. 9125 0 0

There is an elegant modern mansion-house upon these lands, well executed and finished, and which cost upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. The lands hold feu of Mr Dalrymple of Orangefield, for payment of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. Sterling yearly.

PARCEL IX. The SALMON FISHINGS and other FISHINGS of NEWTON, in the river of Ayr, proven to be worth 100 l. Sterling yearly. To be exposed at the reduced upset price of 1360 l.

The Houses and Yards at Bridgend of Ayr, formerly included in this parcel; the proven free rent whereof is 2 l. 10 s.; to be now exposed in a separate lot at the reduced price of - - L. 27 10 0

And along therewith the feu-duties of Newton and Wallacetown, the proven free rent whereof is 68 l. 16 s. 8 d. 1-4th; to be exposed at the reduced upset price of 1787 10 0

Total upset price of these to be exposed together, L. 1815 0 0

The whole subjects in this parcel are held feu of the Prince.

For further particulars apply to David Limond writer in Ayr, factor on the estate; or to Thomas Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh, agent in the sale, who will show the rentals and title-deeds; or to Mr George Kirkpatrick clerk to the process, who will show the articles of sale.

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